New York Store

Established 1853. Agents for Butterick Patterns.

This Week Is

Upon the furniture floor. As an example of what we are doing, examine the Highly-finished Quartered Oak Table, with 24-inch top and shelf mounted on brackets, that we are selling at

\$2.98

It's easily a \$4.50 value.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.



Secure pure, sweet and snow-white bread and rolls.

We Can Help You

PRINCESS

Flour never disappoints the bread

DENTICT Dr. A. E. BUCHANAN DENTIDI 32-33 When Building.



If you have not seen and examined the Waverley bearings, your bicycle education is lacking. The simplest, cleverest device ever attached to a bicycle and the only practical, new, improving device shown in 1897.

Indiana Bicycle Co., Pennsylvania and Ohio Sts. Riding School, Cyclorama Bldg.

AMUSEMENTS

John Drew belongs to the oldest theatrical family in America and great as has been his ancestors, Mr. Drew appears to hold his own, for this is his fifth season as a star. Each year he has added to his laurels by scoring hits in plays of widely varied characters. First it was "The Masked Ball," then "The Bauble Shop,' "The Butterflies," "Christopher, jr.," "The Squire of Dames" and now it is "Rosemary." This latter is a four-act comedy which bids fair to bring Mr. Drew more Mr. Drew and "Rosemary" will appear at English's next Saturday matinee and night, when Indianapolis will enjoy a play unlike any that has been seen here. The advance sale begins at the Pembroke Wednesday morning. The original New York cast will be seen in support of Mr. Drew. It includes Maud Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. King, Mrs. Adams, Daniel Harkins, Harry Harwood, Arthur Byron, Graham Henderson and Frank E. Lamb

"The Greater New Yorkers," an operation extravaganza headed by Katie Rooney, will be the attraction at the Grand to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday, with daily matinees. This is a clever company of highclass vaudeville stars.

The Twentieth Century Sports open at the Empire this afternoon for three days. The company is composed of several high-class

Russell-Fox-D'Angelis Opera.

New York critics have spread themselves to find pleasant things to say of the production of "The Wedding Day," at the Casino Thursday night. This is the opera in which Lillian Russell, Della Fox and Jeff D'Angelis appear as joint stars. One Lullian Russell, and she has seldom acted as well. Some of the music is pitched a trifle high for her voice, but the libretto | Theater, in New York. contains no trick of comedy that she does not win. The golden diva did well by her public and her reputation last night, and we were glad to welcome her out of the inanity of 'An American Beauty' into a comic and lyric role, with scope for her finer abilities. Miss Fox had some difficulty with the music, but in the humor she was at home. For that matter, only two performers did full justice to the score, and in Mr. Greene, the tenor, and Miss Saunders, the contralto, the listeners were repaid for many flat notes in singers that arrived at reater success in comedy than in lyries, But comic opera must first of all be comic. and in this particular Miss Fox, who did

they kept the house in constant laughter." Some idea of the mammoth proportions of the enterprise may be had from the fact that the company, all told, numbers seventy-five members. In 'The Wedding Day" the insurrection of the Frondists in France, in the seventeenth century, is used as a picturesque background. story comically centers about an incident in this rebellion, in which the insurrectionists attempted to bring about a treaty with Spain. Lucille D'Herblay (Miss Rusa member of the French Queen's nousehold, is dispatched to the Frondist stronghold, at the head of the insurgent forces, to secure this treaty from General Bouillon (Mr. Pruette) before the Frondists may secure the signature of the Spanish sovereign. It is with the variously growing out of this situation that the opera eals. Lucille, in her efforts to secure the treaty, is aided by Rose Marie (Miss Fox), bride of a Parisian caterer, and by Polycop, a baker (Mr. D'Angelis). Stanislaus L. Stange wrote the book and Mr. Julian Edwards the music.

sing so well as usual, and Mr. D'Angelis.

who never could, would or should sing at

all, remained so plentiful in merriment that

cenery has been painted by Mr. Ernest Albert and Mr. Walter Burridge, and the costumes, from designs by Mrs. Caroline Sie dle, have been made by Mr. Henry Dazian. The opera is being staged under the direc-tion of Mr. Richard Barker.

Merode Coming to America.

Mile. Cleo De Merode, the celebrated

Parisian beauty, one of the most popular

women on the Paris stage, is announced | to appear at Koster & Bial's next autum: for forty-five performances. Mile. Cleo De la piano up there and somebody strums is Merode, who was crowned Queen of Beauty in the last Paris Exposition, affects a pe- It is a very pretty concert sometimes, only culiar style of coiffure. The originality of this coiffure consists in long flat bandeaux framing her beautiful face and completely concealing her ears. A nude statue, enti-tled The Dancer, for which Mile. De Merode admitted she had been the model for the head and shoulders, and which was one of the features of the last Salon, showed her with her hair dressed in the usual style, and some envious persons started the report that she wore it that

way because she had no ears.

calumny was very quickly disproved, how-

ever, by the production of some old photo-

graphs of the dancer, showing her ears-

and very pretty ears they were, too. She

at the Paris opera for several years, and it

n one of the premiere denseuses

is Koster & Bial's intention to present her in a superb ballet similar to the magnificent spectacles seen at the Empire and Alham-bra, in London. One hundred coryphees will be employed in the production.

Irving's Caricature of Napoleon. LONDON, April 11.-The first production of "Madame Sans Gene," at the Lyceum Theater, was attended by a deeply interested audience last night. Hundreds of persons distinguished in the world of thought and action were in attendance. Every one was on the qui vive to see Ellen Terry and Henry Irving. Advance criticism had pronounced Ellen Terry unable to perform her part, and it was said it would not be possible for Sir Henry Irving to successfully poleon. Three minutes' work on the part of Ellen Terry disproved the criticism so far as she was concerned. She produced the prologue and the first two sets in the most admirable comedy manner. The touches of the vulgar abounding in the story she gave in a neat, but not excessive, fashion. The scene with Napoleon in the second act was perfectly conceived, drawing for Miss Terry four enthusiastic re-calls. During the last act, however, she seemed tired, her part dragged, and the act flattened. Sir Henry Irving appeared in a surprising make-up. It produced quite a perfect impression, but there was in the dumpy figure of the Emperor no suggestion of the first consul. The effect secured by the padding and the cut of the coat showed Napoleon unlike any figure in history, but still with considerable power, suggesting the peevish autocrat. The lines were marred by indistinct utterance. Ac-

had given to the world such a brilliant per-Frau Sorma's Arrival. NEW YORK, April 11 .- Among the passengers on the Havel, which arrived at quarantine Thursday night, is Frau Agnes Sorma, the young German actress who comes here to play a star engagement of three weeks, beginning on Monday next, at the Irving-place Theater. Frau Sorma will make her American debut as Nora in Ib-sen's "The Doll House," her impersonation of which character is said to have won the hearty commendation of the author him-

corded an enthusiastic reception. Sir Henry

Irving made a brief speech, conveying to

the audience salutations from M. Sardou,

thanking all in the heartlest manner on be-

half of "a dearly beloved colleague who

Notes of the Stage. Yyvette Guilbert denies the rumor that she is about to marry a wealthy American. Saint Saens has declined to permit his "Samson and Delilah" to be altered so as

Grace Kimball is to take Isabelle Irving's place in "The Prisoner of Zenda" in a fortnight, when Miss Irving is shifted to Never Again.

play the role of Edith Varney in "Secret Service" during the run of the play in London this morning. Proctor is making an effort to secure Mme, Scalchi and the concert company with which she is now on tour for his

Miss Blanche Walsh has been engaged to

Twenty-third-street Theater. De Wolf Hopper is going to London as scon as his season closes, with the express purpose, it is understood, of arranging for production of "El Capitan" at George Edwardes's Theater.

Charles E. Evans, of the New York Herald-square Theater, and Florence Ziegfeld ir., are trying to secure a sublease of the Great Northern Theater, at Chicago, now controlled by A. M. Palmer.

Miss Antionette Hartkorn, of Richmond, ican Dramatic Academy, at New York, is meeting with great success. The papers of that city complimented her highly on the part of Elmire in "Tartuffe.

Henry Alward, who was here in advance of John Drew, has been in advance of Olga Nethersole this season and reports that the English actress has done far better than either her London or American managers ever expected. She returns to London in five weeks to be married and will probably not play in America next season.

Lottle Collins, who in private life is Mrs Charles Cooney, has brought action against of the English weekly newspapers for an alleged libel which appeared Dec. 5. Mrs. Collins claims that imputations of vulgarity were made against her respecting her performance during her recent engagement the Palace Music Hall. The case will

at the Palace Music "Jack and the Beanstalk" certainly can" complain of a bad season. After leaving the Casino it played to nearly \$20,000 in two weeks in Philadelphia, and after that took in \$65,000 in seven weeks in Boston. One week's business in Providence footed up more than \$9,000, and then a two week's return engagement in Boston gave \$14,000 the first week and \$15,000 the second.

The "Nut Brown Maid" is the title of forthcoming comic opera in London, the music by Sir William' Robinson; the book by Mr. H. Chance Newton. As the name implies some use has been made of the well-known old English ballad. Only four lines of this have, however, been used. The entire story is in all other respects new, and is laid in a remarkably picturesque

place and period. One wouldn't be so very, very much surprised nowadays to hear that Mr. Joseph abbreviated version of "Rip Van Winkle." or that Mrs. John Drew had been asked to do a Mrs. Malaprop monologue by one of critic, less extravagant than the rest, says: | these enterprising managers. It was re-"The leading role is sung and acted by ported that Miss Clara Morris is considering a tempting offer made to her by Proctor to appear in a condensed version of at Proctor's Twenty-third-street

An intimation that some one has found in the remarks made by Manager John B. that there was more money in New York than in the Windy City, appears to have aroused quite a lot of interest in theatrical

Nat Goodwin was in New York on his way from Boston to Philadelphia, and attended the Sousa Band concert at the Broadway Theater. During an intermission he was standing in the lobby discussing the season with some friends when one of the party called attention to Mr. Schoeffel's remarks anent Chicago.

"What do you think of that. Nat?" he asked the actor. "Do you think there's more money in New York than in Chi-Well," drawled Mr. Goodwin, "maybe

there is-in the banks.' A. M. Palmer is negotiating for a new theater for the purpose of resuming his managerial career in the metropolis. Says Mr. Palmer: "My experience in Chicago has been very gratifying. The public of port of the Great Northern Theater, of which I am manager, and my associations there have been agreeable in every way. But it is only natural that, since I relinquished my New York theater, I have never for a moment abandoned my intention of securing another house in this city, with whose theatrical affairs I have so long been connected. When you look back at the histery of the Union Square Theater, the Madison Square and the earlier days of Palmer's, and their long list of successes. you can readily understand that I have no reason to abandon my career as a New York manager. Nor have I ever intended

Amelia Stone, who was in Australia with Hoyt's company, says: "There is a college near Melbourne and the students come marching into the theater with regular step lots of noise. Everybedy squeezes up in the foyer to let them get by. They always sing college songs and shout and make themselves thoroughly at home. They have and three or four twang on mandolins and guitars, while the rest pitch in and sing. up and the boys won't stop for the play to go on. But we actresses don't find fault. for the college men are awfully generous with flowers. There's a rope, in all Australian theaters, stretched from the stage to the gallery, and so worked with pulleys that flowers can be holsted down to you from friends in nigger heaven, for all the world like passing buckets at a fire. The boys hitch expensive bouquets-for they have money if they do sit in the galleryon the end of the rope, tie a knife with them, so you can cut the flowers off, and

then lower this tempting bait in front of your nose, if your song has delighted It is seldom that the actors and actresses | universe transformed into a sympathetic.

are so unanimous as they are at present in I their expressions of sympathy for Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft in her present trouble Whatever the facts in the case may be Adeline Stanhope's long career in this country speaks for itself. Many persons have feared that this scandal would interfere seriously with her business interests here, out Charles Frohman settled that matter conclusively. "Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft will remain at the head of the Empire Theater school of Acting as long as I have anything to do with it," said Mr. Frohman. 'I want her to understand that I am her friend, and far from ceasing to help the school, I now intend to guarantee to find engagements for six of the graduates each year, instead of for three, as I have formerly done. I recognize the fact that Mrs. Wheatcroft was really the organizer of the school and that from the outset she was the moving spirit in making it a success, and now that she is a widow and obliged to support herself and her boy. I do not intend to allow any one else to reap the benefit of her hard work if I can help it.'

THE HOLY WEEK NOW ON

TO BE OBSERVED ELABORATELY AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Palm Sunday Services Yesterday-Rev. D. J. Ellison's Evening Sermon at the First Baptist Church.

This is holy week with the Roman Catho lies and will be observed elaborately at all the churches in the city. Mass will be celebrated each day. Bishop Chatard will officiate at St. John's on the mornings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Catholic churches have prepared the usual fine services. The musical programme at St. John's is in the hands of Prof. George Hebble, an excellent director. It will consist of the usual impressive music. The services will begin at 10:30 o'clock and will be conducted by the bishop, assisted by Rev. Father Gavisk, pastor of the church, the three assistant pastors and several other clergymen. Pontificial mass will be celebrated. The bishop will also deliver a sermon. Vesper services will be held at o'clock.

Yesterday was Palm Sunday and the service of blessing the palms and distributing them to the congregation was conducted with much ceremony. The solemn chanting by the clergymen of that part of the gospel according to Matthew which tells of the suffering of Christ was very impressive.

A Palm Sunday service for the deaf mutes of the city was held yesterday afternoon at Christ Church. About a hundred persons attended. Bishop White conducted the services with Mr. John Mann as interpreter There was no sermon and the exercises were simple. Confirmation services were held, those accepting the rite being Thomas Harvey and Julius Stumff. Harvey and Wilbur Wesley Hendrickson were then baptized by the bishop. On account of the inability of the interpreter to translate much of it the service was made brief. Mr. Hoenig, the musical director at St Paul's Episcopal Church, has arranged special feature for Good Friday evening. Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be rendered for the first time in this city, with a selected chorus of twenty-five from the church choir. Mr. Hansen will be at the organ. The work requires about an hour to sing, and includes the following numbers: Recitative (tenor). "And they came to place named Gethsemane.

Solo (bass). "Could ye not watch?" Chorus, "Jesu, Lord Jesu." "Procession to Calvary." Recitative (bass). "And when they wil

Hymn. "Cross of Jesus." Recitative (bass). "He made himself of no reputation. Solo (tenor), "King ever glorious." Recitative (bass). And as Moses lifted

up the serpent. Chorus. "God so loved the world." Hymn. "Holy Jesu by Thy passion." Recitative (tenor). "Jesus said, Father, forgive them. Duet (tenor and bass). "So Thou liftest Thy divine petition. Hymn. "Jesus the Crucified."

Recitative (bass). "And one of the mal-Hymn. "I adore Thee." Recitative (tenor). "When Jesus saw His Recitative (bass). "Is it nothing to you? Chorus. "From the throne of His Cross." Recitative (tenor). "After this, Jesus

knowing that all things were now accom-Hymn. "All for Jesus."

A SIMPLE SERMON ON CHRIST.

Rev. Mr. Ellison's Services at the First Baptist Church. The First Baptist Church was more than filled last night. Extra seats were placed in the aisles and then many people went it being a continuation of his morning sermon, but its very simplicity held the attention of the audience to the end. In part

" 'And sitting down they watched Him These words are spoken of the Roman soldiers who crucified Jesus Christ. They had done their work in a stolid unimpassioned way. They crucified this Man as they would have butchered an ox; there was no animosity in what they did. The intense bitterness and boundless hate of the leaders of the Jews did not affect them. He was no enemy of theirs; neither were they in sympathy with the great furious multitude, who came together to witness the striking elements in a great tragedy. by the Roman governor commanding them to crucify three men and they had done it; that was all. Now that it was done, bring a jug of water and a basin and they will wash the blood from their hands. As for their clothes-let it dry and wear off. "But when the work of crucifixion was over, as if impelled by some marvelous power, they sat down in front of the cross A strange place and watched Him die. from which to view the Man writhing in the throes of a fearful death struggle; a strange time in which to form an est of Him! But we must not forget that in the crucial hours of human experience men show out their innermost souls, and if they be noble souls they show forth wondro power and beauty. After all the Roman soldiers had got the true point of view from which to view that strange life. Is it not a fact that much is determined by our point of view? I rode into the vale of Chamoum over the Tete Noir pass. way led over a greaty rocky shoulder of the Alps. Grand as the sight is there is a sort of disappointment in it. Mount Blanc does not seem regal. It seems to be one among other mountains, but not a king of all The trouble is the point of view is wrong. The place to see Mount Blane is the little French town of Sallanches, then when you look back you behold a sight which you will never forget. Before you gleams the mighty mountain range, white and beautiful as the walls of heaven, and towering above all is Mount Blanc, dwarfing all other mountains and seeming fit to be the great white throne of God. That is the right point of view. We sing it sometimes: There is a green hill far away without : city wall, where the dear Lord was crucified, who died to save us all.' but we little dream that that hill has become the center of human history and life. "Let us imitate the example of soldiers

as we sit in this beautiful house to-night; let us watch Him dle, and we shall see how He carried himself in that supreme hour that excludes all human help. piercing thorn, the wrench of nails, the thrust of the spear-these were there, but no help drew near. There were people in that great multitude who would have helped if they could. The mother heart of Mary would have led her to a sacrifice of her own life if that could have saved Jesus Christ from the suffering he was about to undergo, but these Roman soldiers formed an iron barrier about the cross through which it was impossible for her to pass. There were also in that multitude many of His disciples, but they, too, were helpless, Jesus Christ must die alone, "How little the actors in this great tragedy understood all that was passing before their eyes. The soldiers when they first began to watch Him were ignorant of the extent and meaning of their own act. But they seemed to feel the presence of a grand purpose and they began to realize in a dim way that this act would open out in the ages to come in a strange and surprising No wonder, then, that they watched Him. No wonder when He died their captain, a man who had doubtless ordered a hundred crucificions, cried: 'Surely this was the Son of God.' Everything spoke this forth. The mysterious and terror dealing darkness, the mighty earthquake that plowed the grounds into billows beneath their feet as hurricanes make billows when the sea is wild: the rending rocks, the opened graves, the dead coming forth-all these things and others led him to believe that this was surely the Son of God.

had seen men die, but had never seen the

wailing, bereaved thing, protesting at the death of its Creator. "Now if he was right in this conclusion that this was the Son of God the cross interprets the infinite love and sympathy of This is love at its uttermost. Where can you get it? Not from nature filled with great forces. What does electricity and gravitation and all the gigantic energies that play about us care for human The stars shine just as brightly when the dead is in the house; the sun falls just as radiantly on the grave as on the garden. There are evidences enough of thought, of plan, of power, in the universe, but little enough of love. Only when God's best and dearest hung upon the cross and died alone did the world see the sympathy of the Infinite One.

fearful penalty of misrepresentation. The men who swore his life away ignored the good that was in Him and that which was loubtful or mysterious they misconstrued. Why did not they look for the good that He had done? That Man healed the sick; that Man epened the eyes of the blind; that Man blessed the little children; that Man spoke out strange and beautiful parables; hat Man raised the widow's son-is all that to be forgotten? "Our judgment of Christ depends upon the oint of view. Whittier hung a wild flower in his window with the bright side toward him and all winter long he had summer by his side, while people passing outside won-dered why he had that blotch in his win-dow. They could not see the beauties of the

Watching the Christ die teaches us the

It was the wrong point of view.' RECEIVER FOR A TOWN.

flower, for it was turned the wrong way.

Failure of a \$1,000,000 Deal in Which Were Carlisle and Butterworth.

BRISTOL, Tenn., April 11.-Suit has been brought against the Co-operative Town Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., asking for a receiver, and also that the property of line. Mr. Waterman's paper is given below tise company shall be subjected to the payo'clock. Next Sunday, being Easter, all the | ment of the company's indebtedness, amounting to \$1,000,000. It is charged that the company was insolvent when its property was transferred to the Wautauga bill also alleges that the deal was one in which John G. Carlisle, Robert P. Porter, Benjamin Butterworth, Judge McComas interested. It is said that there is a deficit of \$50,000, which the stockholders will have to make up. Attorneys have been employed to bring suits for this purpose Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and other States.

BEEF-PACKING INDUSTRY

INDIANAPOLIS RAPIDLY GAINING FAME IN THIS LINE.

Completion of Abattoir's New Buildings Will Increase the Output-The Shipments for March.

Everything points to Indianapolis reachng as much prominence as a beef packing point as it has as a hog packing point. A way, commenced killing beef cattle for the market and markets near by, in addition to the hog killing and packing department, At first the establishment killed only fifteen or twenty cattle a day, gradually increasof cattle a week, and is now remodeling on a more extensive scale. In a short time the firm will be killing 1,500 to 2,000 head of menced shipping dressed meat to a number of New England points, and intends to build up an extensive trade in the New England States, which, in addition to the hog killing department, will make it one of the largest of the packing houses of the West, killing in the packing season 30,000 or more hogs a week, 2,000 head of cattle, and in the summer packing season about 18,000 hogs a week and as many cattle a week as are killed in the winter months. The shipping of dressed beef in the summer is fully Indianapolis will further become prominent in dressed meat shipments through the beginning of operations of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, on May 1. The new buildings are nearing completion, and it is to be one of the best equipped packing houses in the country. The establishment will not kill as many hogs as does Kingan & Co., but expects to kill as many cattle. and to go into the shipment of dressed meats on fully as large a scale as does Kingan & Co., and, in fact, it will be in as good shape to kill beef cattle, having more room and the best of facilities. Indianapolis has become much more noted of late as a cattle market, and the shipments in here have largely increased as better prices have been realized on good beef cattle than at any other market, and much of the time in nogs. The last twelve months have brought

Union, and within the last year finer catle have been purchased for export than in

better prices than in any other Western

market. Then there has been a great im-

provement in the quality of cattle fattened

n Indiana. In fact, as fine cattle are now

raised in this State as in any State in the

any former period. Lilly & Co.'s Plant. naceutical chemicals, are so busy as to be obliged to run part of their force overtime. over one hundred men and women. During the year there is hardly a nook or corner of this country that the firm's goods are not shipped to, and in Canada and other foreign countries the firm has a big trade. Everything in the plant is perfectly systematized. On the lower floors are the distilleries, while the preparations which go o make up the numerous extracts and fluids this company makes are distilled. Hundreds of vats in which the extracts are ageing are also found here. On the second floor are tons of herbs such as are used in the manufacture of the goods. The shipping department is on the third floor and here are fifty or more women packing and labeling bottles, goods and boxes. On this floor s a very complete printing department. The most interesting department is that of the chemist and botanist. Here one can spend hours and gather some very valuable information regarding herbs, barks and other articles which enter into the preparations this establishment turns out. establishment ranks among the largest manufactories of pharmacutical goods in this country.

March Shipments.

The following is a statement of the shipments from Indianapolis in the month of by the several roads:

Flour, 13.100 barrels; wheat, 8,400 bushels; corn. 5.400 bushels; oats, 3.000 bushels; bran 24 cars; hay, 2 cars; broom corn, 15,000 pounds; cement, 2,900 barrels; coal, 71 cars; coke, 149 cars; cooperage, 59 cars; corn meal and hominy, 7.622,530 pounds; cattle, 3.140 head; hogs, 38.029 head; horses, 3.635 head; mules, 220 head; sheep, 1,430 head; eggs, 1,500 cases; fruit, 502,765 pounds; hair and bristles, \$1,900 pounds; hides, \$56,100 pounds; Ice, 38 cars; iron, 459 cars; lard. 6.742 tierces; lime, 13 cars; lumber, 66 cars; machinery, 136 cars; meats (buik), 10,953,948 pounds; oil, 4.728 barrels; pork, 947 barrels; potatoes, 1,100 bushels; poultry, 410,000 pounds; provisions, 347,903 pounds; salt, 10. 300 barrels; spirits and liquors, 8.863 barrels starch, 2,848,000 pounds; stone, 58 cars; tallow, 332,270 pounds; tobacco, 4,310 pounds; miscellaneous, 26,175,593 pounds; merchan-

dise, 178,355,897 pounds. Grain Men on One Floor.

men and the fast freight line representatives together, they to take for offices one will be the best adapted for offices of any building in the city. The proposition was sprung on Thursday last and has been discussed quite freely by the people interested. Those occupying rooms in the Board of Trade building have become hearily tired of waiting the movement of the Board of Trade towards a new building and as they have resumed patching up the old building on Kentucky avenue and Maryland street, have come to the conclusion that nothing will be done to make the building more inviting and comfortable to do busi-

One of the Mysteries.

Cleveland Leader. Jerry Simpson was fifty-five years old on the last day of March. We can't quite understand why the fates hurried him into the world before the 1st of April.

Cucumbers or Green Apples Chicago Times-Herald Headline.

SCHOOLS VACATION

GOOD RESULTS OF ONE YEAR'S EX-PERIENCE IN CHICAGO.

Full Text of a Paper by Prof. Waterman, of Chicago University, Read in High-School Hall.

Saturday morning Richard Waterman rea a paper before the Indianapolis Pedagogical Society in the high school hall on "Vacation Schools." It was largely a history of the results that have been attained in Chicago by maintaining a school in the Medill Mr. Waterman is secretary of the Chicago Civic Federation, which raised the money necessary to maintain the school. He is also a teacher in the Chicago University. A paper of this kind was desirable by the teachers here on account of the discussion of the subject two months ago when the

superintendents met here. At that neeting there was a round table devoted to the subject, but the teachers could not attend and hear the discussions. They became much interested in the subject from hearing these discussions talked of. After the reading of the paper there were short talks by Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Huf-

ford and others on the same topic. Miss Taylor gave an account of what had been accomplished here last summer in this

At an educational gathering in this city two months ago Superintendent Lane, of Chicago, made the following significant to the children that in a short time the statement: "I believe that within a few years the school boards of every large city and each Wednesday when the pupils in the United States will recognize that started on their weekly excursion the chilvacation schools should be made a part of the public school system. There is little question that this is a safe

prediction. In Boston, New York, Cleve-

land and Chicago the public school author-

ities are already making a careful study

of this question. In each of those cities

vacation schools have been conducted for

one or more years past by voluntary asso-ciations and supported by private contributions. The results in each case have been such as to warrant school boards in part of the duty of a city school board. In Chicago there is a growing conviction that part, if not all, of the public school buildings should be kept open throughout the entire year and that, during the summer session, the city should offer free education to all of the children who desire to attend. The question may be asked, Will any the children desire to attend? Does not the very name of the school contain within self a direct contradiction since to the child "vacation" always means freedom from school duties? This was the view taken by the school authorities of Chicago when the Civic Federation proposed to open a vacaof the session they became fully convinced tion of one of the most troublesome problems in city life. In Chicago there are in Catholic parochial schools and many thousands more of school age, part whom are in private educational institutions or else at work, and part spend their school year closes an enormous number children is suddenly deprived of the regular daily occupation that has been such an important element in life during the winter months. Some go to the country; others to interest them and occupy their time; but by far the greater number are thrown onto cept the widely-separated parks; no healthy activity possible that is not likely to interwith the interests of the neighbors; and every chance that the demoralizing influences which surround them, and are especially strong during the summer months, will have a most disastrous effect upon them, destroying a great deal that public school teachers have worked year. One of the Chicago principals recently said that he would rather keep his school open and perform the duties of principal for twelve months in the year

pupils lose so much during the long vacaly desirable but necessary to open vacation not believe that the need for these schools is confined to the cities. Children in the city and country grow and develop during the long vacation and I believe that vacation schools, if properly organized, would help to direct this growth and development such a way as to fully justify the expense of establishing them. My experience in this field of work, however, has been in a city school and therefore I will confine myself to a discussion of the problem from that standpoint.

FIRST WORK IN CHICAGO.

The plan followed last summer originated with a few public-spirited citizens who are members of the Civic Federation of Chicago. They raised the funds needed (about \$700) to maintain one school for six weeks. The Chicago Record generously offered to give the entire school an excursion to the country each week and did so at an expense of nearly \$500. Fifteen teachers were employed at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$60 for the term of six weeks and a principal at a salary of \$125. The Chicago Board of Education gave the use of the Medill pubschool building, which is one of the finest in the city and is well equipped for manual training and kindergarten work. The school thus cost about \$1,200, or \$3.40 for each pupil, i. e., \$2 for the school work foreign districts on the West Side, including Jews, Germans, Poles, Bohemians, cans. The majority came from homes where no English was spoken, In planning the work the educational committee of the Civic Federation chose the teachers with great care, provided for the equipment, outlined the course of study and anticipated every want as far as possible, but assumed that, if vacation schools were needed, it would not be necessary to advertise the school. In this they were mistaken, for on the first day only seventy-two pupils were enrolled. The committee, two pupils were enrolled. therefore, had a brief circular printed, which read as follows:

"On Monday, July 6, a vacation school will be opened in the Medill Public School building, corner Henry and Throop streets, subjects will be taught: Manual training, sewing, drawing, clay molding, nature study, music and gymnastics. The school will be open to all children in the neighbor-There will also be a kindergarten open from 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday, March, as reported to the Board of Trade | for children between the ages of four and six years." Copies of this circular were distributed

freely through the neighborhood. On the second day the crowd of applicants was so great that the school could not begin work until after 11 o'clock. At that time the kindergarten, with fifty pupils, had been organized, and also eight classes, with pupils corresponding in age to those in each of the eight elementary school years. One thousand children had been turned away for lack of accommodations. During the following six weeks the total number turned away reached nearly four thou-From the addresses given the prinlearned that some of the children came several miles to apply for admission, All the work of the school was planned with direct reference to the excursion which occurred on Wednesday of each week. Monday and Tuesday were devoted preparing for this excursion, Thursday and Friday to using the experience gained, Each teacher was a subject teacher, and the pupils moved from room to room, spending one period of forty-five minutes in each of the following departments: Nature study, manual training or sewing, drawing or clay molding and a half period in each of the other departments-music and gymnastics. No text-books were used

The work of each of the departments may be summed up briefly as follows: Manual Training-The four classes There were thirtywork. pupils in the shop at a time and teachers, who did individual work as far as possible. Some boys who had never had manual training before developed conwoods, making small boxes, paper knives, Other boys, who showed less aptitude, were given the material to do rustic work. onstrated that it is possible to obtain a for the class of strong hold on troublesome and unruly

DIVISION OF THE WORK.

who had never before touched received from the sewing an impetus that will help to make them useful in their homes. One of the great needs in the homes of many of our poorer city families is for a closer sympathy between parents and children, and a fuller recognition that they have many interests in common. Any influence which will help the girls to gain a respect for household work and an interest in it will help to deso for lack of funds.

seen on the excursions, and the branches almost impossible to get the children to put any feeling for nature into a drawing or a | The excursion seems to me to be the esbuilding during six weeks of last summer. | model, but during the last week of the ses- | sential feature which places the Chicago excursions were often reproduced with won-derful fidelity by the same children who had failed in this work at the start. The increased power of observation and the added power of expression that could be traced from day to day in the work of the drawing department were a constant source direction of opening the school of wonder to everybody who followed this for regular summer sessions.

Music-The teacher of music had marked success in relating her work to that don in the other departments. The "Carpenter's Song" appealed to the boys very strongly. Songs about flowers and seeds and the wind whispering through the oak trees and the waves dancing up along the shore seemed to recall to the children the pleasure they felt when they saw all of that made up for many of the purely technical deficiencies. The teacher talked to her pupils about the story contained in each song, helped them to catch the spirit of it, and then measured her success by observing how far they modulated their voices so as to be in harmony with the spirit of songs spread through the neighborhood dren who gathered at the school door to see

them off were able to join with them in a Gymnastics-There were other phases of the school work which also became a and teachers in each school should be free marked feature of the neighborhood life to adapt their work to the needs of the parduring the summer. For example, the work ticular district in which the school is loin gymnastics, through which the instructor made a strong effort to teach her pupils to play better games on the streets, was very of the work should be grouped about the successful, and often in the afternoon friends of the school observed our children regarding the establishment of vacation at a considerable distance from the buildschools as a necessary step in providing for | ing teaching the new games to their play- | ular public school curriculum. The former mission to the school.

THE STUDY OF NATURE. Nature Study-The study of nature was the center around which all the other parts of the school work were grouped. At the beginning the principal desired to find out what the children knew about nature, and in one of the rooms he wrote on the board a number of questions: Have you ever been to the country? Have you ever seen Lake Michigan? Have you ever picked a flower? tion school last summer, but before the end | Have you ever seen a cow? Have you ever climbed a tree? etc. Over half of the children answered most of these questions in the negative. One little girl burst into tears, and when asked by the teacher what was the matter, finally confessed that she had to answer "No" to all of the questions, and she was afraid she would not pass the

the first time they were nearly wild with delight. They picked all of the bright flowers in sight and made marvelous collections of flowers and ferns, snakes and frogs, butterflies, fruits, etc. On the first and which were abnormal or unusual in some way that attracted their attention-a bright crooked branch, the gnarled trunk of an oak tree, a large bowlder or a deep ravinethings that were misshapen or grotesque. But toward the end of the school term many of them had learned to see the beauty of delicate ferns and flowers, the tracery on a leaf, the difference of texture in the bark of certain trees, the distinction between stones that were rough in form and those that were worn smooth by the action of water. They had learned to recognize a pig and a cow and other domestic animais that they had never seen before. without increase of salary than to see his | They had enjoyed sliding down a haystack and scrambling over a running brook and skipping stones over the surface of the lake and eating lunch under the trees, They had gathered a wonderful fund of information about things that had never entered into their lives in the dirty streets and cramped tenement houses where they lived. A new world had opened before them, and it was a revelation to them. But they had also learned that there was a very intimate relation between this new world and their own city world. One little boy said: "Teacher, you don't have to go out to Lake Bluff to find water-worn stones. found two yesterday in our back yard. Another said: "Teacher, you don't have to go out to the lakeshore to get sand for Robinson Crusoe's island. My mamma said I could use a little closet to have an island by my house. We live away up under the roof, but I carried up some sand from where they are building a house and I have made an island and I am making a raft for Robinson now." His eyes had been opened to some of the possibilities that lay within reach in the yard, in the sandpile, in the sticks of kindling in the home, and it needed very little effort for him to leave the crowded tenement and fancy himself alone with Robinson Crusoe on his wonderful

One afternoon the mothers were invited to come to the school and meet the teachers work. Over half of them came and it was really pathetic to see what a strong hold the work of the school had upon them. The children had taken home from the country flowers, fruits and other spoils, and from the school drawings, models pupils, drawn from one of the most crowd- the mothers had become so much impressed with what this school for their children that they let nothing in-Norwegians, Russians and a few Amer- terfere with the regular attendance, some times even sending the children to school at the usual time and bringing their breakfast to them later. This proved a strong contrast to the condition existing during the closing weeks of the regular school term when the teachers in this neighborbood found it almost impossible to keep up a good attendance even with the aid of truant officers. It was really pathetic to hear the mothers beg to have their children admitted to the school. One woman appeared during the first week with a babe in arms and seven other children. She said: 'I have seven children of my own and two that I have adopted. You have one of my boys in the school and I want to put all of them here, except the baby. My boy is learning a great deal, and it keeps him off the streets and gives him something to do. I hope this school will be open every summer. There is one member of the Chicago

Board of Education who is especially interested in the Medill school, only a short distance from the building. At the end of the summer when he rethings he heard from his neighbors was the account of how much the vacation school had done for their children. The reports of this work that reached him from all sides have made him a firm believer in the vacation school plan. EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT. When the president of the Board of Education retired from office, in September,

he devoted a part of his farewell address to the discussion of vacation schools. He | Pyramid Drug Company: said, in part: "Recent experiments have, without question, shown to some extent it will be of any use to you. I was so bad ular desire for their establishment and experiment in New York city and at the by the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I went to Medill School of this city, under private a drug store and asked for it. The drug enterprise, from which several thousand clerk told me that he had something else children were recently denied admission, This is a fact worthy of note and might serve as a suggestive object lesson to the Board of Education to be learned in the immediate future. The right and expediency to call for the support of schools for forty weeks of the year carry with them the right and expediency of support for fifty-two weeks of the year. As a possible and partial solution of this proposition I submit a recommendation to the effect that the board exercise its prerogative and provide that the school year shall be extended from about the middle of September of each year to about the middle of June following. This provision would serve as a gratifying accommodation to a city, and would enable the Board of Edustands for ink wells, and similar objects, of vacation schools for the remaining three months under its own auspices for the benefit of those children who are obliged objects, in which the chief requisite on the home is largely on the streets. Whether part of the pupil was ingenuity rather | an action based on this suggestion would whether a more limited number would sufboys by means of manual training, and | fice must, of course, depend upon the dealso that rustic work may be made a very | mand for school privileges during the sum-

the younger boys took this work. acted upon and it is probable, therefore, piles; sent by mail free.

is no question that many chil- that the vacation schools which will be conducted in Chicago during the coming summer will be under private auspices and supported by private contributions Philanthropic persons in other large cities have also recognized the need for summer schools and have made provision for establishing them. Boston has had schools similar to the one described above for a number of years. In addition, she has had sand gardens for the little ones. These are open air playgrounds made by dumping many velop the home life. For this reason we loads of white sand in the brick-paved, were very anxious to establish a kitchen tree-shaded yard of a public school build-garden in the school, but were unable to do ing and providing a competent person to care for the small children who are allowed Drawing and Clay Modeling-Every child | to play in the sand at certain hours of the spent one period each day in one or the day during the summer. In New York, for other of these departments. In drawing the | several years past, the Society for Imwork consisted very largely of representing | proving the Condition of the Poor has sein color and in black and white the places | cured the use of certain public school buildand fruits and flowers and vegetables | ers and equipment for nearly all of the debrought home. In modeling, the same ma- partments described above in connection terial was used, the forms being copied in | with the Chicago school, but neither in low relief and in the round. At first it was | New York or Boston has the excursion been made a prominent part of the school plan. sion the objects brought home from the plan far in advance of that followed in any Cleveland also had a vacation school in successful operation last summer, and, although it was small and regarded as a novel experiment, it will doubtless result in

direction of opening the schools of that city CONCLUSIONS FROM EXPERIENCE. The experience gained through these various experiments is sufficient to justify us in drawing certain conclusions: (1) In regard to the relation the vacation school work should have to the regular public school work; (2) in regard to the influence which such schools may exert in modifying those things in the country, and this vivid recollection added a quality to the singing the regular public school curriculum, and (3) in regard to the influence which such schools may exert on the children who attend them.

developing an important movement in the

The vacation school should supplement instead of repeating the work of the public school. It should not be used to help backward pupils to make their grade, nor should it serve to advance certain pupils beyond their grade. The course of study should be different from the regular public school course, and should illumine and enrich without in any way interfering with it. In making plans for the work the principa cated and to the nature of the excursions which it is possible for them to take. All

excursion as a center. It is very interesting to compare the curriculum in a vacation school with the reglonging to the so-called new educationtraining, clay modeling, nature study and the like. It affords many striking illustrations of the truth of the arguments used by progressive educators when jects into the regular public school course. They say: 'Manual training interests the boys, especially those who are so active that they are likely to be troublesome, and it will help us to hold them longer in

This is exactly what happens in the va-cation school. Again, "Nature study will develop an interest in the commonest objects entering into everyday life, and will inspire a greater respect for every living thing." This, too, is a result that was partially realized through the work of the vacation school even in a six weeks' session, Again, "School excursions will furnish pupils with a great deal of rich material for use in the schoolroom." This was really examination and could not go on the excur- the chief element in the vacation school work. Our experience demonstrated behours devoted to school excursions are among the most fruitful in the entire school term. The free opportunity to relate one subject to another in the work of the vabutterflies, fruits, etc. On the first and cation school enables teachers to show second excursions it was usually the objects clearly that correlation, if carefully

planned, adds great strength to the school entire independence of text-books serves to show that the acquisition of text-book knowledge is by no means the only aim nor the highest aim in school work. The close relation existing in the vacation school between an intelligent study of the child on the one hand and a careful adap-tation of the school work to his needs on the other, offers a very important sug-gestion that might well be noted by every

public school teacher. A vacation school ought to be planne with a view to developing each pupil along the lines of his or her interests far more effectively than can, as a rule, be done in the regular public school. If the principa is given a free hand and knows his district he can base the plan of work directly on his knowledge of the needs and the interests of the children. He can use manual training and drawing and nature study in whatever way will enable him to gain a strong hold on the restless, active pupils He can introduce in addition whatever believes will be affective in using this hold to good advantage when he has gained it. He can give free play to the activities of the children. He can help them in finding a great deal of the goo and the true and the beautiful in their everyday life and in forming habits of mu-tual helpfulness that will tend to make them useful members of the community He can help them to gain through the ex-cursion experiences which will add life and interest to all of their subsequent school work. Is it not true, then, that, while the vacation school does a great deal for the community by keeping the children off the streets, and does a great deal for the teachers by giving them a well-defined example of some of the best things in the new edu cation, and does a great deal for the pul school system by creating a strong public opinion in favor of some of the newer features of school work that have not yet gained the fullest recognition from school poards, is it not true that while all of these good results may be traced directly to the influence of a vacation school, the really great service that is performed by suc schools is the same as that performed be every good school-it helps to develop the girls and boys along the right lines, prepares and enables them to enter up

respecting, self-supporting citizens. PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Chapman and her mother, Mrs. Dur-ban, will receive informally Tuesday afternoon, April 13. Mrs. Barry will entertain the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church this afternoon

Early British Church. FOUR BOXES DID IT.

Mrs. Michie will read a paper on "The

People who have suffered for years or months from the pain and inconvenience of skepticism upon the claim of the makers of the new discovery for cure of all forms turned from his vacation, one of the first of piles, known under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure; nevertheless, the extraordinary cures performed by this remedy are such as to warrant the investigation of any sufferer. As a case in point the following letter speaks for itself:

Mr. Henry Thomas, of substation No. 3. Hosack avenue, Columbus, O., writes as

Gentlemen-I want you to use my name if with the piles that I lost work on that account. Nothing did me any good. I read in Cincinnati of the many cures of piles that he thought was better, but I told him I wanted to try the Pyramid first.

The first box helped me so much that I all. I am now completely cured. Have not a trace of piles, and I had suffered for four years with the worst form of protruding I suffered death from piles, but I have found the Pyramid Pile Cure to be just as represented. I have recommended it to several of my friends, and I am thankful to be able to write you what good the remedy

has done for me. Physicians recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, because it contains no opium, cocaine or mineral poison of any kind and because it is so safe and pleasant to use, peing painless and applied at night. The patient is cured in a surprisingly short time, with no Inconvenience whatever. The Pyramid Pile Care is sold by drug gists at 50 cents per package, and if there is any constipation it is well to use the Pyramid Pills at the same time with the Plie Cure, as constipation is very often

the cause of piles, and the pills effectua removing the costive condition. Price c pills is 25 cents per package. Write to Pyramid Drug Co., Sewing-Most of the girls and all of This recommendation has not yet been Mich., for little book on cause and cure of